

SAV

Study is like the heav'n's glorious fun,
That will not be deep search'd with *fancy* looks;
Small have continual plodders ever won,
Save bafe authority from others' books. *Shakespeare.*
And if thou haft the mettle of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this peevish town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours againft thefe *fancy* walls. *Shakefp. K. John.*
Power's firft pedigree from force derives,
And calls to mind the old prerogatives
Of free-born man; and with a *fancy* eye
Searches the heart and foul of majesty. *Denham's Sophy.*
I lofe my patience, when with *fancy* pride
By untun'd ears I hear his numbers try'd. *Rofcommen.*
No *fancy* citizen fhall dare
To ftrike a foldier, nor, when ftruck, refent
The wrong. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Homer, to exprefs a man both timorous and *fancy*, makes
ufe of a kind of point, namely, that he had the eyes of a dog,
but the heart of a deer. *Addifon's Spectator.*
To SAVE. *v. a.* [*fawer, fawer*, French; *falvo*, Latin.]
1. To preferve from danger or deftruction.
Let me die ere men can fay God *save* the queen. *Shakefp.*
One fhall cry, yet cannot he anfwer, nor *save* him out of
his trouble. *Jf. xlvii. 7.*
A wond'rous ark,
To *save* himfelf and houfhold from amidft
A world devote to univerfal wreck. *Milton.*
We may be confident whatever he does is intended for our
good, and whatever we interpret otherwife we can get nothing
by repining, nor *save* any thing by refifting. *Temple.*
The circling freams, once thought but pools of blood,
From dark oblivion Harvey's name fhall *save*. *Dryden.*
2. To preferve finally from eternal death.
Whatever we read in Scripture concerning the endlefs
love and *saving* mercy which God fheweth towards his church,
the only proper fubject thereof is this church. *Hooker.*
There are fome that will be *saved*, and fome that will be
damned. *Shakefpere.*
We are not of them who draw back unto perdition; but
of them that believe, to the *saving* of the foul. *Heb. x. 39.*
His merits *save* them. *Milton.*
He who feareth God, and worketh righteoufnefs, and per-
feveres in the faith and duties of our religion, fhall certainly
be *saved*. *Rogers.*
3. Not to fpend; to hinder from being fpent.
With your coft you terminate the caufe,
And *save* th' expence of long litigious laws,
Where fuits are trav'ers'd, and fo little won,
That he who conquers is but laft undone. *Dryden.*
4. To refufe or lay by.
He fhall not feel quietnefs, he fhall not *save* of that which
he defired. *Job xx. 20.*
5. To fpare; to excufe.
Will you not fpeak to *save* a lady's blufh? *Dryden.*
Our author *saves* me the comparifon with tragedy. *Dryd.*
Thefe finews are not fo much unftring,
To fail me when my mafter fhould be ferv'd;
And when they are, then will I feal to death,
Silent and unobferv'd, to *save* his tears. *Dryd. Don Sebaft.*
6. To folve; to reconcile.
How build, unbuild, contrive
To *save* appearances; how gird the fphere
With centrick and eccentrick. *Milton's Parad. Loft.*
7. To take or embrace opportunely, fo as not to lofe.
The fame perfons, who were chief confidents to Cromwell,
forefeeing a reftoration, feized the caftles in Ireland, juft *saving*
the tide, and putting in a flock of merit fufficient. *Swift.*
To SAVE. *v. n.* To be cheap.
Brafs ordnance *faveth* in the quantity of the material, and
in the charge of mounting and carriage. *Bacon's Phyf. Rem.*
SAVE. *adv.* [This word, adverbially ufed, is, like *except*, origi-
nally the imperative of the verb.] Except; not including.
But being all defeated, *save* a few,
Rather than fly, or be captiv'd, herfelf fhe flew. *Fa. Qu.*
All the confpirators, *save* only he,
Did that they did in envy of great Cefar. *Shakefp.*
He never put down a near fervant, *save* only Stanley, the
lord chamberlain. *Bacon's Henry VII.*
How have I then with whom to hold converfe,
Save with the creatures which I made? *Milton.*
SA'VEALL. *n. f.* [*save* and *all*.] A fmall pan inferted into a
candleftick to fave the ends of candles.
SA'VEY. *n. f.* [from *save*.]
1. Preferve; refcuer.
They were manifoldly acknowledged the *savers* of that
country. *Sidney.*
2. One who efcapefs lofs, though without gain.
Laws of arms permit each injur'd maa
To make himfelf a *saver* where he can. *Dryden.*
Who dares affirm this is no pious age,
When charity begins to tread the ftage?

SAV

When actors, who at beft are hardly *savers*,
Will give a night of benefit to weavers? *Swift.*
3. A good husband.
4. One who lays up and grows rich.
By nature far from profufion, and yet a greater fparer than
a *saver*; for though he had fuch means to accumulate, yet his
garrifons and his feaftings foaked his exchequer. *Watton.*
SA'VIN. *n. f.* [*fabina*, Latin; *fabin*, Fr.] A tree.
It hath compact, rigid, and prickly ever-green leaves: the
fruit is fmall, fpherical, and warted; and the whole plant has
a very rank ftrong fmell. The fpecies are three, and com-
monly cultivated for medicinal ufe. *Miller.*
SA'VING. *adj.* [from *save*.]
1. Frugal; parcimonious; not lavifh.
She loved money; for the was *saving*, and applied her for-
tune to pay John's clamorous debts. *Arbutn. Hift. of J. Bull.*
Be *saving* of your candle. *Swift.*
2. Not turning to lofs, though not gainful.
Silvio, finding his application unfeceffful, was refolved to
make a *saving* bargain; and fince he could not get the widow's
eftate, to recover what he had laid out of his own. *Addifon.*
SA'VING. *adv.* [This is nothing more than a participle of the
verb *save* adverbially ufed.] With exception in favour of.
All this world's glory feemeth vain,
And all their fhows but fhadows, *saving* thee. *Spencer.*
Such laws cannot be abrogated, *saving* only by whom they
were made; becaufe the intent of them being known unto
none but the author, he alone can judge how long it is re-
quifite they fhould endure. *Hooker.*
Saving the reverence due to fo great a man, I doubt not but
they did all creep out of their holes. *Ray on the Creation.*
SA'VING. *n. f.* [from *save*.]
1. Escape of expence; fomewhat preferved from being fpent.
It is a great *saving* in all fuch lights, if they can be made
as fair and right as others, and yet laft longer. *Bacon.*
By reducing intereft to four per cent. there was a confider-
able *saving* to the nation; but this year they give fix. *Addifon.*
2. Exception in favour.
Content not with thofe that are too ftrong for us, but fill
with a *saving* to honefty; for integrity muft be fupported
againft all violence. *L'Etrange.*
SA'VINGLY. *adv.* [from *saving*.] With parcimony.
SA'VINGNESS. *n. f.* [from *saving*.]
1. Parcimony; frugality.
2. Tendency to promote eternal falvation.
SA'VIOUR. *n. f.* [*favour*, Latin.] Redeemer; he that has
faved mankind from eternal death.
So judg'd he man, both judge and *Saviour* fent. *Milton.*
However confonant to reafon his precepts appeared, no-
thing could have tempted men to acknowledge him as their
God and *Saviour*, but their being firmly perfuaded of the mi-
racles he wrought. *Addifon.*
To SA'VINTER. *v. n.* [*aller à la faine terre*, from idle people who
roved about the country, and afked charity upon pretence of
going *à la faine terre*, to the holy land; or *fane terre*, as
having no fettled home.] To wander about idly; to
loiter; to linger.
The cormorant is ftill *fauntering* by the fea-fide, to fee if he
can find any of his brafs caft up. *L'Etrange.*
Tell me, why *faunt'ring* thus from place to place
I meet thee? *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Though putting the mind upon an unufual ftrefs that may
difcourage, ought to be avoided; yet this muft not run it into
a lazy *fauntering* about ordinary things. *Lake.*
Yourfelf look after him, to cure his *fauntering* at his buli-
nefs. *Lake.*
If men were weaned from their *fauntering* humour, wherein
they let a good part of their lives run ufelefs away, they
would acquire fkill in hundreds of things. *Lake.*
So the young fquire, when firft he comes
From country fchool to Will's or Tom's,
Without one notion of his own,
He *faunters* wildly up and down. *Prior.*
The brainlefs ftirling
Spells uncouth Latin, and pretends to Greek;
A *faunt'ring* tribe! fuch born to wide eftates,
With yea and no in fenates hold debates. *Titchel.*
Here *faunt'ring* 'prentices o'er Otway weep.
Led by my hand, he *faunter'd* Europe round,
And gather'd ev'ry vice. *Dunciad.*
SA'VOIR. *n. f.* [*favoir*, French; *faturoia*, Latin.] A plant.
It is of the verticillate kind, with a labiated flower, whole
upper lip or creft is divided into two parts; but the lower lip
or beard is divided into three parts, the middle part being cre-
nated: thefe flowers are produced from the wings of the leaves
in a loofe order, and not in whorles or fpike, as are moft of
this tribe of plants. *Miller.*
SA'VOUR. *n. f.* [*faveur*, French.]
1. A fcent; odour.
What *savour* is better, if phyfick be true,
For places infected, than wormwood and rue? *Tiffner.*
Benzoe calls its fmell a tartarous and hellifh *savour*. *Tura*

SAW

Turn then my freft reputation to
A *savour* that may ftrike the dulleft noftril? *Shakefpere.*
I fmell sweet *savours*, and I feel foft things. *Shakefp.*
That Jews ftink naturally, that is, that there is in their
race an evil *savour*, is a received opinion we know not how
to admit. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Truffets, which have an excellent oil, and a volatile falt of
a grateful *savour*, are heating. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. Taft; power of affecting the palate.
I taft.
The *savour* of death from all things. *Milton.*
A direct influence from the fun gives fruit a better *savour*
and a greater worth. *South.*
To SA'VOUR. *v. n.* [*favourer*, Fr. from the noun.]
1. To have any particular fmell or taft.
2. To betoken; to have an appearance or taft of fomething.
This ripping of anceftors is very pleafing, and *savouring* of
good conceit and fome reading. *Spencer on Ireland.*
The duke's answers to his approachments are very diligently
and civilly couched; and though his heart was big, yet they all
savour of an humble fpirit. *Watton.*
If 'twere a fecret that concern'd my life,
This boldnefs might become thee;
But fuch unneceffary rudenefs *savours*
Of fome defign. *Denham's Sophy.*
I have rejected every thing that *savours* of party. *Addifon.*
To SA'VOUR. *v. a.*
1. To like.
Wildom and goodnefs to the vile feem vile;
Fifths *savour* but themfelves. *Shakefpere.*
2. To exhibit taft of.
Thou *savour'ft* not the things that be of God. *Gofpel.*
That *savours* only of rancour and pride. *Milton.*
SA'VOURILY. *adv.* [from *savoury*.]
1. With guft; with appetite.
The collation he fell to very *savourily*. *L'Etrange's Fables.*
This mufti is fome Englifh renegade, he talks fo *savourily*
of toafting. *Dryd. Don Sebaftian.*
2. With a pleafing relifh.
There's a dearth of wit in this dull town,
When filly plays fo *savourily* go down. *Dryden.*
SA'VOURINESS. *n. f.* [from *savoury*.]
1. Taft pleafing and piquant.
2. Pleafing fmell.
SA'VOURY. *adj.* [*favouroux*, Fr. from *savour*.]
1. Tending to the fmell.
The pleafant *savoury* fmell
So quicken'd appetite, that I
Could not but taft! *Milton's Paradife Loft.*
From the boughs a *savoury* odour blown,
Grateful to appetite! more pleas'd my fenfe
Than fmell of fweeteft fennel, or the tears
Of ewe, or goat, dropping with milk at ev'n. *Milton.*
2. Piquant to the taft.
Savoury meat, fuch as my father loveth. *Gen.*
The *savoury* pulp they chew. *Milton.*
SAVOY. *n. f.* [*braffica fubauitica*, Latin.] A fort of colwort.
SA'USAGE. *n. f.* [*fauiffie*, French; *faſum*, Latin.] A roll or
ball made commonly of pork or veal, and fometimes of beef,
minced very fmall, with falt and fpike; fometimes it is ftuffed
into the guts of fowls, and fometimes only rolled in flower.
SAW. The preterite of *fee*.
I never *saw* 'till now
Sight more deteftable. *Milton.*
SAW. *n. f.* [*fawe*, Danish; *raga*, or *ryge*, Saxon; *ſeis*, Fr.]
1. A dentated inftrument, by the attrition of which wood or
metal is cut.
The teeth are filed to an angle, pointing towards the end of
the *saw*, and not towards the handle of the *saw*, or ftraight
between the handle and end; becaufe the *saw* is defigned to
act only in its progrefs forwards, a man having in that more
ftrength than he can have in drawing back his *saw*, and there-
fore when he draws it back, he bears it lightly off the unfawn
ftuff, which enables him the longer to continue his feveral
progrefſions of the *saw*. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
The roach is a leather-mouth'd fiſh, and has *saw* like teeth
in his throat. *Walton's Angler.*
Then *saws* were tooth'd, and founding axes made. *Dryd.*
If they cannot cut,
His *saws* are toothlefs, and his hatchets lead. *Pope.*
2. [Saxo, Sax. *ſæge*, Dut.] A faying; a fentence; a proverb.
Good kings, that muft approve the common *saw*:
Thou out of heaven's benediction com'ft
To the warm fun! *Shakefpere's King Lear.*
From the table of my memory
I'll wipe away all *saws* of books. *Shakefp. Hamlet.*
His weapons, holy *saws* of fared writ;
His ftudy in his tilt-yard. *Shakefp. Henry VI.*
Strict age and four feverity,
With their grave *saws* in flumber lie. *Milton.*
To SAW. part. *fawed* and *fawn*. [*ſcier*, French; from the noun.]
To cut timber or other matter with a *saw*.
They were ftoned, they were *fawn* afunder. *Heb. xi. 37.*

SAY

A carpenter, after he hath *fawn* down a tree, and wrought
it handfomely, lets it in a wall. *Wifd. xiii. 11.*
It is an incalcency, from a fwift motion, fuch as that of
running, threſhing, or *fawing*. *Ray on the Creation.*
If I cut my finger, I fhall as certainly feel pain as if my foul
was co-extended with the limb, and had a piece of it *fawn*
through. *Collier.*
Maſter-workmen, when they direct any of their underlings
to *faw* a piece of ftuff, have feveral phraſes for the *fawing* of
it: they feldom fay, *faw* the piece of ftuff; but, draw the *faw*
through it; give the piece of ftuff a kerf. *Moxon.*
It is the carpenters work to hew the timber, *faw* it out, and
frame it. *Mortimer.*
SA'WDUST. *n. f.* [*faw* and *dust*.] Duſt made by the attrition
of the *faw*.
If the membrane be fouled by the *fawduſt* of the bones,
wipe it off with a ſponge. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
Rotten *fawduſt*, mixed with earth, enriches it very much. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
SA'WFISH. *n. f.* [*faw* and *fiſh*.] A fort of fiſh. *Aiſwa.*
SA'WPIE. *n. f.* [*faw* and *pie*.] Pit over which timber is laid
to be fawn by two men.
Let them from forth a *fawpit* ruſh at once
With ſome diffuſed ſong. *Shakefp. Merry Wives of Windſ.*
They colour it by laying it in a *fawpit* that hath oak *faw*-
duſt therein. *Mortimer's Huſbandry.*
SAW-WORT. *n. f.* [*ferratula*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a ſtoſculous flower, conſiſting of ſeveral florets di-
vided into many parts, reſting on the embryo, and contained
in a ſcaly empalement, like the greater centaury, from which
this differs in having ſmaller heads, and from the knapweed in
having the borders of the leaves cut into ſmall ſharp ſegments,
reſembling the teeth of a *faw*. *Miller.*
SAW-WREST. *n. f.* [*faw* and *wreſt*.] A fort of tool.
With the *faw-wreſt* they ſet the teeth of the *faw*; that is,
they put one of the notches of the wreſt between the firſt two
teeth on the blade of the *faw*, and then turn the handle hori-
zontally a little about upon the notch towards the end of the
faw; and that at once turns the firſt tooth ſomewhat towards
you, and the ſecond tooth from you. *Moxon's Mech. Exer.*
SA'WER. *n. f.* [*ſcier*, French; from *faw*.] One whole trade
SA'WYER. *n. f.* [*ſawyer*, French; from *faw*.] One whole trade
is to *faw* timber into boards or beams.
The pit-*faw* is uſed by joiners, when what they have to do
may be as ſoon done at home as ſend it to the *fawyers*. *Moxon.*
SA'XIFRAGE. *n. f.* [*ſaxifraga*, Fr. *ſaxifraga*, Lat.] A plant.
The flower conſiſts of ſeveral leaves placed orbicularly,
which expand in form of a roſe, out of whoſe multiſid flower-
cup riſes the pointal, which commonly ends in two horns, and
afterward turns, together with the flower-cup, into a roundiſh
fruit, which has likewiſe two horns and two cells, which are
full of ſmall ſeeds. *Miller.*
Saxifrage, quafi *faxum frangere*, to break the ſtone, is ap-
plicable to any thing having this property; but is a term moſt
commonly given to a plant, from an opinion of its medicinal
virtues to this effect. *Quincy.*
SA'XIFRAGE Meadow. *n. f.* [*ſilamum*, Latin.] A plant.
It hath a roſe and umbellated flower, conſiſting of ſeveral
leaves placed circularly, and reſting upon the empalement,
which afterward becomes a fruit compoſed of two ſhort chan-
nelled ſeeds.
SA'XIFRAGOUS. *adj.* [*faxum* and *frago*, Latin.] Diffolvent of
the ſtone.
Becauſe goat's blood was found an excellent medicine for the
ſtone, it might be conceived to be able to break a diamond; and
ſo it came to be ordered that the goats ſhould be fed on *faxi*-
fragous herbs, and ſuch as are conceived of power to break
the ſtone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
To SAY. *v. a.* preter. *ſaid*. [*ſezzan*, Saxon; *ſeggen*, Dutch.]
1. To ſpeak; to utter in words; to tell.
Say it out, Diggon, for whatever it might;
For nought but well mought him betight,
He is ſo meek. *Spencer.*
In this ſlumbry agitation what have you heard her ſay? *Shak.*
Speak unto Solomon; for he will not ſay thee nay. *1 Kings.*
2. To allege.
After all can be *ſaid* againſt a thing, this will ſtill be true,
that many things poſſibly are, which we know not of. *Tillotſ.*
In vain ſhall we attempt to juſtify ourſelves, as the rich
young man in the goſpel did, by appealing to the great duties
of the law; unleſs we can ſay ſomewhat more, even that
we have been liberal in our diſtributions to the poor. *Atterbury.*
3. To tell in any manner.
With flying ſpeed, and ſeeming great pretence,
Came meſſenger with letters which his meſſage *ſaid*. *F. Qu.*
To SAY. *v. n.*
1. To ſpeak; to pronounce; to utter.
He *ſaid* moreover, I have ſomewhat to ſay unto thee; and
the *ſaid*, ſay on. *1 Kings ii. 14.*
Say nothing to any man, but go thy way. *Mar. i. 44.*
To the others he *ſaid*, go ye after him. *Exek. ix. 5.*
The council-table and ſtar-chamber hold, as Thucydides
ſaid of the Athenians, for honourable that which pleaſed, and
for juſt that which profited. *Clarendon.*
The